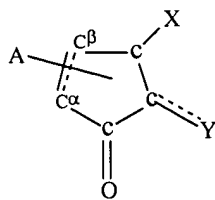


24. (New) A method according to claim 21, wherein said PPAR- γ -selective modulator is a prostaglandin-J₂, a prostaglandin-D₂, a precursor of prostaglandin-J₂ or prostaglandin-D₂, or structure I, wherein structure I is defined as follows:



wherein:

A is hydrogen or a leaving group at the α - or β - position of the ring, or A is absent when there is a double bond between C α and C β of the ring;

X is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms; and

Y is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms;

provided, however, that A is not hydroxy when:

X is: $-(CH_2)_6-COOH$, and

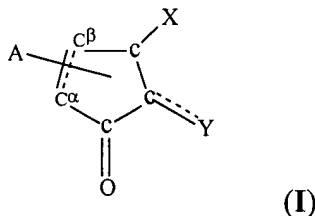
Y is: $-CH=CH-CH(OH)-(CH_2)_4-CH_3$, or
 $-(CH_2)_2-CH(OH)-(CH_2)_4-CH_3$;

or

X is: $-CH_2-CH=CH-(CH_2)_3-COOH$, and

Y: $-CH=CH-CH(OH)-(CH_2)_4-CH_3$, or
 $-CH=CH-CH(OH)-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-CH_3$.

25. (New) A method according claim 22, wherein said PPAR- γ antagonist is a prostaglandin-J₂, a prostaglandin-D₂, a precursor of prostaglandin-J₂ or prostaglandin-D₂, or structure I, wherein structure I is defined as follows:



wherein:

A is hydrogen or a leaving group at the α - or β - position of the ring, or A is absent when there is a double bond between C $^{\alpha}$ and C $^{\beta}$ of the ring;

X is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms; and

Y is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms; provided, however, that A is not hydroxy when:

X is: $-(CH_2)_6 - COOH$, and

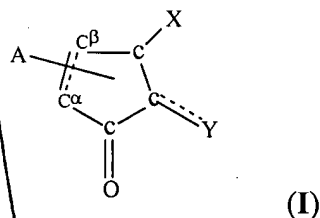
Y is: $-CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$, or
 $-(CH_2)_2 - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$;

or

X is: $-CH_2 - CH = CH - (CH_2)_3 - COOH$, and

Y is: $-CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$, or
 $-CH = CH - CH(OH) - CH_2 - CH = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$.

26. (New) A method according to claim 23, wherein said PPAR- γ agonist is a prostaglandin-J₂, a prostaglandin-D₂, a precursor of prostaglandin-J₂ or prostaglandin-D₂, or structure I, wherein structure I is defined as follows:



wherein:

A is hydrogen or a leaving group at the α - or β - position of the ring, or A is absent when there is a double bond between C $^{\alpha}$ and C $^{\beta}$ of the ring;

X is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms; and

Y is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl or substituted alkynyl group having in the range of 2 up to 15 carbon atoms;
provided, however, that A is not hydroxy when:

X is: ~~-(CH₂)₆ - COOH, and~~

Y is ~~-CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH₂)₄ - CH₃, or
-(CH₂)₂ - CH(OH) - (CH₂)₄ - CH₃;~~

or

X is: -CH₂ - CH = CH - (CH₂)₃ - COOH, and

Y is: -CH = CH - CH(OH) - (CH₂)₄ - CH₃, or
-CH = CH - CH(OH) - CH₂ - CH = CH - CH₂ - CH₃.